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Guildford Rural District



ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 4

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector

Guildford Rural District

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Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

E. M. ORGAN, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection. (Appointed 1.4.54).

Housing Inspector:

K. G. FREEMAN, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

R. B. BROWN, M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

Mrs. M. WILKIE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods Inspection. (Resigned 11.8.54).

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Assistant Rodent Officer:

C. E. BLANDFORD (Appointed 22.11.54.)

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk: C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspector's Department:

W. F. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Mrs. E. D. RUSSELL.

Mrs. M. K. ROGERS.

R. D. U. GRAHAM.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts.

Guildford Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

June, 1955.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1954.

The Registrar General's estimate of population has been lowered from the 1953 figure of 47,850 to 47,040 for 1954, although the natural increase by excess of births over deaths is 216. The reduction is, of course, mainly due to the transfer to the Borough of Guildford of that part of the Park Barn Housing Estate formerly in the Guildford Rural District. In spite of this, however, the population of the District has shown a steady increase from 36,850 at the end of the war to the present figure.

The Birth Rate, after correction by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor, approximates closely to that for the country as a whole, which, indeed, it has done for the past ten years. For 1954 it was 15.43 per 1,000 compared with the national figure of 15.2 per 1,000.

The Corrected Death Rate, on the other hand, is very considerably lower than the Rate for the whole country, being 8.97 per 1,000 compared with 11.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Heart and circulatory diseases were, as always, by far the greatest causes of death, accounting for 161 of the 444 deaths during the year. The next largest single cause was cancer, which accounted for 73. Cancer of the lung, of which so much has been heard recently, accounted for 14 of these deaths. This does not show an increase over recent years, though the proportion of males is high: 13 to 1. Deaths from tuberculosis continue to decline, and were fewer in 1954 than ever before recorded.

There was relatively little infectious disease in 1954, 116 of the 161 cases being Measles or Whooping Cough, and we were fortunate in having only 2 cases of poliomyelitis during the year. The Whooping Cough Vaccination Scheme has now run for 2 years. It applies principally to children under 1 year of age, consequently it will require a few years to build up any considerable proportion of protected children. The number accepting treatment is reasonably satisfactory, and though more cases of Whooping Cough were notified in 1954, the disease was of a mild nature. No deaths occurred.

The rapidly increasing population, referred to above, naturally causes strain on all the public health services, and continuing pressure of housing difficulties. Good progress has been made with the *Ash and Tongham* portion of the North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme, and it is hoped to have it functioning at least in part by the end of 1955. Some "black spots," however, still remain, in particular the Fairlands Estate, where a doubled cesspool-emptying service has been necessary for some years past to keep nuisances at a minimum.

My thanks are due to colleagues on the staff and to members of the Council, who have throughout the year so willingly given me every assistance and courtesy, and whose co-operation I much appreciate.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1954	1953
Area in Acres	59,644	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) *...	47,040	47,850
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	13,336	13,208
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	£396,341	£378,594
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	£1,579	£1,526
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	660	709
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	14.03	14.82
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor)	15.43	16.15
Number of Still Births	16	9
Number of Deaths	444	466
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	9.44	9.74
Death-Rate (after correction by the Reg.-General's Comparability Factor)	8.97	9.36
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	216	243
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	18	19
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	27.27	26.80
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.11	0.35
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.30	0.48
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.36	0.50
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.13	0.06
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.11	0.15
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.55	1.55
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.85	2.88
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.04

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births :			
Legitimate	322	300	622
Illegitimate	23	15	38
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population			14.03
1953			14.82
For the five years, 1949 to 1953 ...			15.62
Still Births :			
Legitimate	5	11	16
Illegitimate	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births			24.24
1953			12.69
Deaths (net)	227	217	444
1953	231	235	466
Death-Rate			9.44
Death-Rate, 1953			9.74
For the five years, 1949 to 1953 ...			10.29
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion			Nil
1953			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ..	9	9	18
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age ...	3	6	9
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			27.27
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			28.94
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1953 and 1954.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 t'tal live & still births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Guildford								
R.D.—Crude	14.03	14.82	9.44	9.74	27.27	26.80	0.00	0.00
Comp.	15.43	16.15	8.97	9.36	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.2	15.5	11.3	11.4	25.5	26.8	0.69	—

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

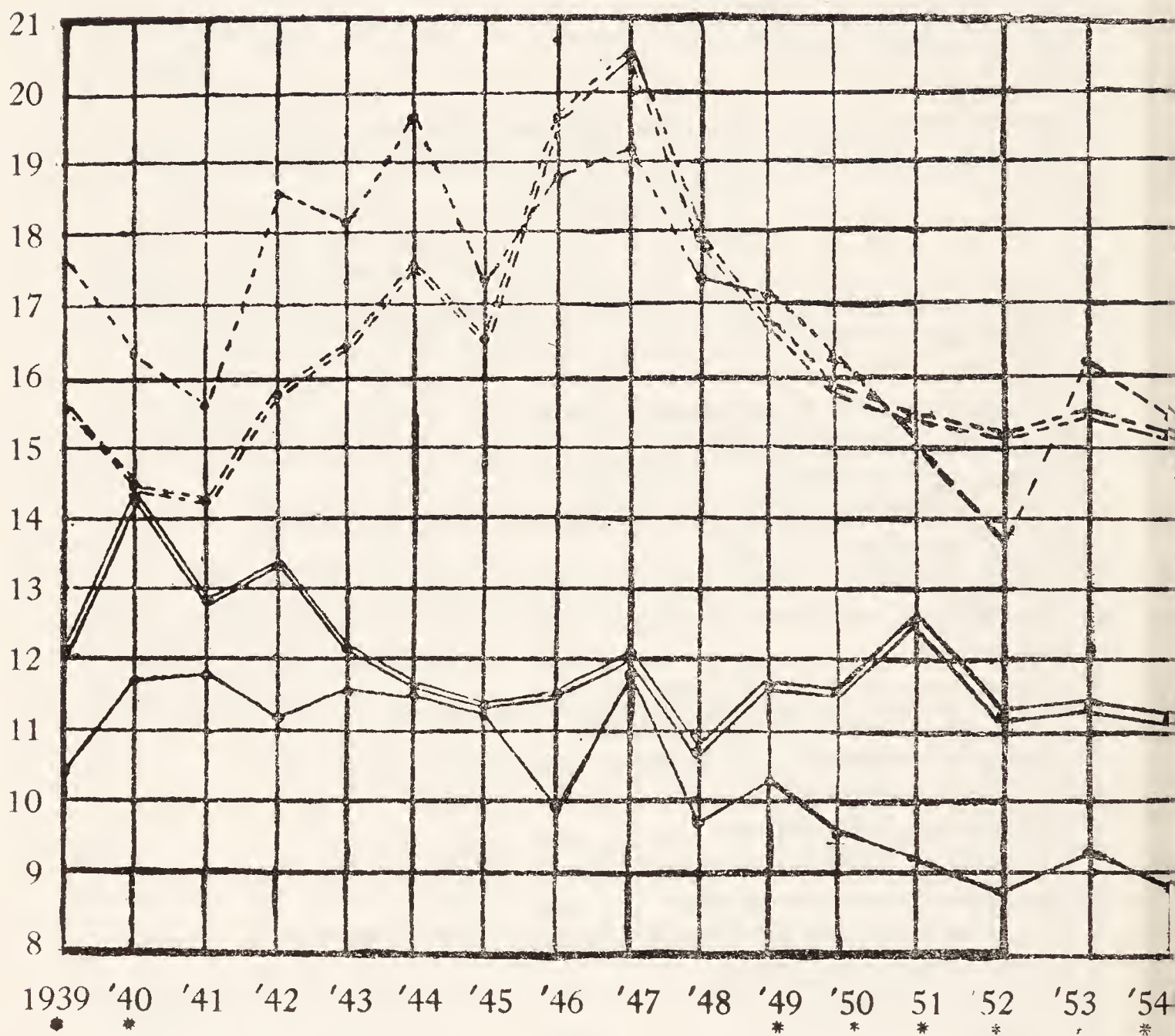
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
" " lung, bronchus ...	13	1	14
" " breast	—	7	7
" " uterus	—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	15	37
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	34	40	74
Coronary disease, angina	37	28	65
Hypertension with heart disease	8	3	11
Other heart disease	25	33	58
Other circulatory disease	15	12	27
Influenza	2	3	5
Pneumonia	5	9	14
Bronchitis	10	7	17
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	3	3	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	24	24	48
Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8
All other accidents	5	5	10
Suicide	4	2	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
TOTALS	227	217	444

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

				Guildford R.D.	England and Wales.
Births	.....	.....	.....	-----	=====
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	-----	=====

*=Guildford Urban District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1951), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory established at St. Luke's Hospital a year ago has been of the very greatest value. Routine and special investigations have been possible to a greater degree than formerly.

The service has been of particular value in investigating gastro-enteritis due to abnormal strains of *B. coli*, and following outbreaks from this cause in children's nurseries, a special examination is made of every child admitted in order to prevent the introduction of infection. During 1954, 50 were so examined, and 1 found to be infected.

Following are details of examinations carried out during the year:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever and Haemolytic Streptococcal Infections							179
Examination of faeces for abnormal <i>B. coli</i>	...	...					163
Faeces (other organisms)	...	...	...	...	...		42
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 146 samples were examined during 1954.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Following are particulars of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee	1	1 at Green Lane Hospital, Farnham.	Farnham 6015.
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	---	All Ambulances obtained from Woking Ambulance Station.	

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
County Ambulance Service:			
Guildford Ambulance Station	6 and 2 sitting case cars	Woodbridge Road, Guildford	Guildford 66334
Sub-Stations at:			
Godalming	2	Church Street, Godalming	Godalming 1375
Ash Vale	1 and 1 sitting case car	Ash Vale Station	Ash Vale 2366
Farnham Ambulance Station	2 and 2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead Ambulance Station	1 and 1 sitting case car	Council Offices, Leatherhead	L'head 2373 (Emergency) Horsley 62
Dorking Ambulance Station	3	West Street, Dorking	Smallfield 271 (Emergency) Horsley 62
ALDERSHOT BOROUGH COUNCIL	3 and 1 sitting case car	Laburnum Road, Aldershot	Aldershot 2244

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 14 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Albury	—	Pirbright	—
Artington	—	Puttenham	—
Ash and Normandy ...	3	Ripley	—
Clandon, East	—	St. Martha	—
Clandon, West	1	Seale	1
Compton	1	Send	2
Effingham	—	Shackleford	1
Horsley, East	—	Shalford	1
Horsley, West	1	Shere	1
Normandy and		Tongham	1
Wanborough	1	Wisley	—
Ockham	—	Worplesdon	1

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are 10 H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright, (b) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash Green, Ash Wyke and Seale (excluding Tongham), Normandy, Wanborough. (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Eashing, Wood St., Worplesdon. (e) Albury, Chilworth (St. Martha), Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, Peasmarsh. (f) Holmbury St. Mary and Abinger Hammer, (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham, (h) Tongham. (j) Ash Common, Ash Vale, (k) Peaslake and Farley Green.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash (Mytchett)	Keogh Bks., Mytchett	1st and 3rd Fridays
Ash	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale ...	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale .	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke ...	The Village Hall, Normandy	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth ...	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Effingham ...	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake ...	Old School Room, Peaslake	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright ...	Red Cross Hut	Every Tuesday
Ripley	British Legion Hall ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Memorial Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford ...	The Institute, Off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Tongham ...	Village Institute ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Wood Street .	Church Hall, Wood Street	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon .	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

Ash	...	...	...	...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming	...	...	...	...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Farnham	("Brightwells")				Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home,	Heathside Road, Woking				Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and 2nd Monday at 10 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guild-	ford	...	...	...	Monday and Thursday, 1.30 p.m. Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment. — In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.30 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 to 1 p.m.

Chest Clinic.—The Chest Clinic is at Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows:

Mondays	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-4 p.m.
Wednesdays	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-4 p.m.
Fridays	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-12 noon
Refill Clinic	...	...	...	Every Thursday 2 to 6 p.m.			

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	...	...	...	...	2-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	...	...	...	...	9.30 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Friday evening and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

The work of the voluntary Tillingbourne Valley Physiotherapy Service has continued, and is ever more appreciated. During 1954, 104 patients were visited, the number of treatments involved being 1,460 and the distance travelled was 5,605 miles.

A new van has been provided, and it is hoped that a portable short-wave apparatus will be added to the equipment. A large proportion of the patients treated are old people and Old Age pensioners, to whom the Service is of particular value and who, in the rural parts, would find it impossible to attend hospital.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the district are as follows:

General.—St. Luke’s Hospital, Guildford, 392 beds, of which at least 57 are maternity, Farnham Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 228 beds (including 23 private beds).

Infectious Disease.—Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 50 beds (24 Fever, 26 Chronic), Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 64 beds (24 Fever, 40 Chronic).

MORTUARIES.

The District depends on mortuaries at Godalming, Cranleigh, Woking and Farnham. The numbers of bodies removed thereto from the District in 1954 were:

Godalming	...	...	6
Cranleigh	...	...	4
Woking	...	...	2
Farnham	...	...	12

The proposal to use the mortuary at Milford Chest Hospital as a public mortuary has been under consideration, and it is hoped that arrangements will be completed shortly so that it may serve for post mortem work in place of the extremely unsatisfactory Cranleigh mortuary, and also take such cases as have hitherto been sent to Godalming. Cranleigh mortuary will continue to be used for cases that do not require post mortem.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Under this Section, the local authority is responsible for securing the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died, or has been found dead, in their area, where no suitable arrangements are made by any other person. During 1954, 2 cases were so dealt with in this District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Sec. 47, and CARE OF THE AGED.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under this Section of the Act during 1954.

The problem of dealing with the aged continues to press ever-increasingly. In a country district old people often live alone, isolated, possibly even dependent upon well water supply and bucket sanitation. They value their independence, and whilst gradually falling into a condition of self-neglect and into dirty conditions, refuse all help or removal to institutions. Forcible removal is not desirable, nor, in many cases, is it possible until illness makes hospital treatment inevitable, but removal to hospital is sometimes the only possible course in view of the lack of help in the home. Even relatively slight illnesses that are incapacitating mean that old people cannot be left in their homes alone.

The scheme of visiting by the Women's Voluntary Services which was agreed two years ago, has worked well, and members of the British Red Cross Society has also helped with home visiting.

Some scheme of more comprehensive home help is required, and obviously it would be more economical to provide home help, even resident home help, rather than transfer to hospital. The Welfare Officers are extremely helpful, and do not spare themselves in their attention to the aged people, but their powers are much more limited than those of the former Relieving Officers whom they replaced. The Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatric Social Worker attached to the hospitals to serve Guildford and the vicinity. This scheme, if extended and more carefully organised, holds out considerable hope. Unfortunately, there has been no liaison between the new officer and others serving the needs of old people. There are many services available, even throughout the country district, e.g. the Darby and Joan Clubs at Ash and at Compton, the "Meals on Wheels" Service at Pirbright, Foot Clinics at Shere, Send and West Horsley, and the Tillingbourne Valley Mobile Physiotherapy Service.

The greatest need is for some co-ordination of the services, whether voluntary or official or both.

This problem of the aged is likely to increase. No doubt at present it is mainly a legacy of the small family era, where no offspring is available to look after the parents. The people who nowadays are having large families are too often improvident, often unable or unwilling to help themselves or to look to the future. They depend entirely upon the State in all times of trouble. It seems inevitable that this problem of the aged will assume very much larger proportions as a result.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

The usual routine sampling of water supplies has been continued, quarterly samples being taken from greensand sources and monthly from those with wells in the chalk strata.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board has now been in existence for two years. The difficulties of consolidating so many and so varied water undertakings are fully appreciated, but it is hoped that the district will reap some benefit before long.

There was some difficulty at the **Shere Pumping Station** when the chlorinating apparatus broke down. Users were advised to boil water for the time being. Subsequently a new and improved chlorinating plant was installed, and improvements were carried out to the well itself.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme (Ash Vale section). The first phase of this scheme, comprising the works and the trunk sewer, has been completed and put into operation.

Another portion of the North-Western Area Scheme is being put in hand. This will ultimately sewer parts of **Pirbright, Worplesdon and Normandy**, and will also take sewage from the Foot and Mouth Disease Research Institute at Pirbright.

Tillingbourne Valley Sewerage Scheme. The major scheme for this area has made good progress, and the laying of sewers is well in hand.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The disposal of refuse continued to be carried out by tipping at the Council's three sites at Shalford, Ash Vale and Shere. Further details of the services are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Two cases of infestation were reported during 1954, and in both cases disinfection was carried out.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No case of pollution came to our notice during the year.

MOSQUITOES: Shalford and Bramley area.

The annual nuisance of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood of the Godalming sewage farm caused many complaints, particularly in the autumn. The Godalming Corporation's scheme for modernising the sewage works will, it is hoped, be proceeded with rapidly and result in alleviation of this nuisance.

HOUSING

Housing remains a major problem, but there are no longer the acute, urgent cases which were so heartbreaking a year or two ago. There is still some overcrowding, but we are able to give more attention to the reconditioning or the replacement of old properties.

Appended is a table showing the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1954, and a summary of housing production up to the same date.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the end of 1954 was 1,300, compared with 1,500 at the end of the previous year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The following summary shows the number of licences issued during the last six years :

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Licences granted to erect or station and use movable dwellings	16	34	29	31	14	15
Licences granted to use land as a site for movable dwellings	1	—	5	—	—	1

It is now recognised that the use of caravans as permanent houses is not a temporary problem but one that will be permanent. The only solution must be the establishment of properly prepared and equipped caravan sites, preferably under local authority management. Under private management it is difficult to ensure that the amenities to be provided shall be of an approved standard and that they shall be maintained at the same high level. It is important that the Standard Conditions of the County Council for caravan sites shall be strictly observed.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 347
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1040
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925/32 120
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 360

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	76
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.	
	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	171
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of The Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil
B.	Proceedings under The Public Health Acts.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of The Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	12*
(3)	Notices served under Section 11(1) of The Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses closed on undertaking of Owner	2
(4)	Notices served under Section 11(1) of The Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses rendered fit on undertaking of Owners	Nil

(*Includes one property shewn under C(3) for 1953.)

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of The Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 (Section 10).

(1)	Closing Orders made	8
-----	----------------------------	---

F. Rural Housing Survey.

The Survey has been constantly reviewed in the light of known alterations to dwellings and action by the Council with regard to unfit houses.

The present position is as follows:

				1954.
Grade I.	...	...	...	2604
Grade II.	...	...	...	3458
Grade III.	...	...	...	1787
Grade V.	...	...	...	529
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>8378 <hr/>

New houses under £20 rateable value have not been added to these figures.

G. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.

The following table shews the extent that facilities afforded to owners of properties which were suitable for improvement under the Act have been successful:

(1)	Number of proposed houses and flats in respect of which applications were considered	51
(2)	Number of houses and flats in respect of which applications were approved	50

(3) New dwellings provided with grant aid ... Nil

The 50 applications approved included conversion of pairs of houses into single dwellings and of large houses into smaller units of accommodation: 49 existing houses were involved and the grading of those within the Rural Housing Survey was as follows:

R.H.S. Grade I.	...	..	...	3
R.H.S. Grade II.	...	...	...	24
R.H.S. Grade III.	...	..	...	14
R.H.S. Grade V.	...	...	...	3
Properties outside the scope of				
R.H.S.	...	...	...	5
				—
Total	...	..	...	49
				—

H. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Certificates of Disrepair.

Tenants of dwellings who receive notice of rent increase under the Act can, if the property conforms to the conditions laid down, apply to the local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair:

(1)	Number of applications	...	...	...	6
(2)	Number of Certificates granted	...	...	...	3
(3)	Number of Certificates Refused	...	...	...	3

I. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding.

(1)	(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	Not known.
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	Not known.
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	Not known.
(2)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	2
(3)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	2
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases					
		(children)					4
		(adults)					5
(4)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF HOUSING PRODUCTION, 1947—1954.

Year Jan 1st— Dec 31st	No. of Dwellings under Contract on 31/12	No. of Dwellings under Contract not yet com- menced on 31/12	No. of Dwellings under construc- tion but not com- pleted on 31/12	No. of Dwellings for which Con- tracts placed during year	No. of Dwellings completed per annum	Total No. of Dwellings completed (permanent)	Remarks
1947	352	89	263	130	84	129	119 Temporary Bungalows
1948	152	18	134	70	285	414	
1949	224	34	190	264	190	604	
1950	206	39	167	158	176	780	
1951	66	0	66	144	178	958	
1952	144	47	97	128	156	1114	
1953	55	0	55	51	140	1254	
1954	96	2	96	108	67	1321	

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1954 (information supplied by Council's Engineer and Surveyor).

Parish	No. of Dwellings ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of construction	No. of Dwellings Completed
Artington	4	4	—	—
Albury	39	30	—	9
Ash & Normandy	442	68	—	374
Clandon (West) .	68	—	—	68
Compton	74	43	—	31
Effingham	124	84	—	40
Horsley (East) .	74	—	—	74
Horsley (West) .	134	30	—	104
Pirbright	28	—	—	28
Puttenham	8	—	—	8
Ripley	119	—	—	119
Seale & Tongham	281	86	84	111
Send	96	—	—	96
Shackleford	50	22	—	28
Shalford	181	31	10	140
Shere	99	20	—	79
Worplesdon	238	76	—	162
Total	2,059	494	94	1,471

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES.

The routine for examination of milk supplies has been continued, and 253 samples were examined during 1954. There were no cases of tubercle infection, nor was there any evidence of milk-spread disease during the year.

As from the 1st October, 1954, this became a "Specified Area" under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1954, and no milk can be sold unless in the categories "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested." There was no difficulty in arranging this highly satisfactory improvement, since the bulk of the milk on sale already fell within these categories.

There are two pasteurising plants in the district, the supervision of which is undertaken by this Council on behalf of the County Council. The larger firm installed a new High-temperature/Short-time plant early in the year. This is of excellent design and performance, but the firm ceased to pasteurise milk in the autumn, owing mainly to difficulties in obtaining bottles of the approved style, i.e. narrow-neck, metal-capped to replace the older type no longer acceptable under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1953.

ICE CREAM.

Samples of ice cream have been taken systematically as usual, with uniformly satisfactory results except in the case of one product as noted in 1953. This ice cream is not manufactured within the District. The general standard has improved, the majority now falling within Grades I and II, but faecal organisms are still too often found in this product. Some of them are true *B. coli*.

Details of samples taken are as follows:

Total samples taken	Provisional Grading				Containing Faecal Coli.
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
217	161	40	15	1	19★

*Not all samples were examined for this.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption or sent into the district for animal feeding only are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ANTHRAX.

No cases or suspected cases were reported to us during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1954.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Food :						
Milk	155	1	156	4	—	4
Coffee Powder ...	—	1	1			
Ice-cream	1	—	1			
Lard	1	—	1			
Mincemeat	—	1	1			
Orange Juice ...	1	—	1			
Peaches, Dried ...	—	1	1			
Sausages	3	1	4	1	—	1
Soft Drinks	1	—	1			
Suet	1	—	1			
Whisky	3	—	3			
Drugs :						
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1			
Totals	166	6	172	5	—	5

GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL—MILK SUPPLIES.

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	No. Un-satisfactory	No. T.B. Positive	No. Cows Slaughtered	Licences to Sell Heat-Treated Milk (Inc. Dealers)	Producers			Total
						Accredited	T.T.	Ordinary	
1936	203	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
1937	147	18	—	—	—	69	5	71	145
1938	147	11	—	—	5	73	10	69	152
1939	93	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
1940	136	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
1941	134	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	146
1942	230	57	7	2	—	—	—	—	144
1943	187	29	6	1	11	60	20	57	137
1944	92	10	Nil	9	14	62	14	72	148
1945	53	7	1	Nil	7	61	15	71	147
1946	194	20	1	1	11	49	31	65	145
1947	187	22	1	1	17	43	29	65	137
1948	212	41	Nil	Nil	24	38	37	62	137
1949	356	51	1	Nil	26	35	43	68	146
1950	378	21	5	7	31	Information not available			
1951	261	21	4	1	31				
1952	239	Nil	3	1	34				
1953	199	2	Nil	Nil	44				
1954	253	6	Nil	Nil	51				

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1948—1954
ANALYSIS RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Cattle Slaughtered
		Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed	Absent on all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	Negative	
1948	Designated 106	83	4	168	15	79	22	15	9	—	108	—
	Undesignated 106					212						
1949	Designated 229	195	7	266	24	73	19	13	8	1	125	—
	Undesignated 127					356						
1950	Designated 299	246	3	287	13	Examination Discontinued						
	Undesignated 79												378
1951	Designated 187	95	15	110	2	Examination Discontinued						
	Undesignated 74												261
1952	Designated 156	111	6	101	—	Examination Discontinued						
	Undesignated 83												239
1953	Designated 140	105	1	95	1	Examination Discontinued						
	Undesignated 59												199
1954	Designated 193	142	1	139	6	Examination Discontinued						
	Undesignated 60												253

GENERAL.

Whooping cough has as yet shown no reduction since the inception of the Immunisation Scheme, although it is probable that the infection would have been more widespread had there been no scheme, since it must result in some restriction in the spread of infection. The infection is usually picked up in school and brought home by the younger scholars. The inoculation scheme has been in being for only just over two years, so that the results may not be reached until the protected generation attains school age.

28

POLIOMYELITIS.

Only 2 cases were notified during the year, both paralytic. In one case the paralysis was slight, but the other patient showed severe respiratory involvement and was in an iron lung for a considerable time.

SCARLET FEVER AND HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

Notifications were substantially fewer than last year. This disease appears to be reverting to the more typical disease of past years: rashes are more characteristic, and the disease is less frequently of the vague, indefinite type most common during recent years.

DYSENTERY.

Three of the 4 cases notified were Sonne dysentery. One of these proved peculiarly resistant to treatment, a carrier condition persisting for 10 weeks.

The fourth case was clinically a case of bacillary dysentery, but it was not possible to identify the causal organism with certainty since treatment with an antibiotic had been commenced before investigation.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

It is satisfactory to report an improvement in the arrangements with the Guildford Corporation for disinfection of bedding. Sufficient steam is now available at their refuse destructor plant to operate a steam disinfector at any time required.

SMALLPOX.

Two contacts from abroad were reported to us. They were visited, and the necessary warning given.

DIPHTHERIA.

Although this is the fourth consecutive year that no cases of diphtheria have occurred, there is no reason for complacency: it is only by maintaining the high level of immunity amongst children that such a high level of continued safety can be preserved. Propaganda and our activity in applying this scheme must be continued without any relaxation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School Children. The yearly upward trend in the population generally in the district (apart from the temporary drop this year on account of the transfer to the Borough of Guildford of part of their housing estate at Park Barn) is reflected in the increased number of children attending the maintained schools, and 177 more children attended these schools in 1954 than in the previous year. This means an increase each year in the number of children requiring immunisation.

Twenty-eight school sessions were held, and more parents attended these than in any previous year.

It should be noted that the small percentage of children listed as "not immunised" includes many whose treatment is not complete, or is not up to date, since only those children who have been given two primary injections or a re-immunising dose within the preceding 5 years are counted as "immunised."

The immunisation state in the schools is very satisfactory, being slightly higher than last year. The percentages of children immunised yearly during the past 8 years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	84.05
1948	...	...	88.23
1949	...	...	89.25
1950	...	...	90.80
1951	...	...	91.08
1952	...	...	90.35
1953	...	...	89.53
1954	...	...	90.44

Immunisation of Pre-School Children. The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 8 years are shown in the following table.

1947	...	...	38.25
1948	...	...	39.00
1949	...	...	45.07
1950	...	...	49.05
1951	...	...	41.23
1952	...	...	43.76
1953	...	...	44.68
1954	...	...	46.62

The actual number of protected children under 5 years of age is 520 compared with 437 at the end of the previous year.

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children. **Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.** Under this scheme, immunisations are performed in the homes by appointment. It caters for those parents who are prevented from visiting their private doctors or Welfare Centres. Many requests were received during the year from Health Visitors as well as from parents.

Treatments against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough given in the homes by Dr. Pollock during 1954 numbered 223 compared with 181 the previous year. Details are as follows:

Diphtheria Immunisation.				Whooping Cough Immunisation.			
First injections	...	...	57	First injections	...	...	54
Second injections	...	...	38	Second injections	...	...	38
				Third injections	...	...	36

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1954:

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated)					
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	446	29	26	9	8	518
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	5	35	113	153

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 31 (27 successful and 4 unsuccessful) carried out by Dr. Pollock and 165 reported from Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were reported during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

This scheme was commenced in October, 1952, and now, after a trial period of 2 years, it is interesting to estimate what effect immunisation has had on the incidence and severity of whooping cough in children. The following table sets out the number of children immunised in the district, in age groups, and the percentage immunised in each group:

Age group:		Under 1	1—4	Total under 5	5—15
1954.					
No. immunised	...	167	200	367	77
Estimated population	...	709	3,259	3,968	7,215
Percentage immunised	...	23.5%	6.1%	9.2%	1.06%
1953.					
No. immunised	...	99	235	334	40
Estimated population	...	674	3,254	3,928	7,120
Percentage immunised	...	14.7%	7.2%	8.5%	0.56%

It is anticipated that these figures will rise appreciably in the next few years.

It is, of course, the children under 12 months of age with whom we are chiefly concerned, as it is in this age group that whooping cough can be such a severe and debilitating disease.

During the winters of 1953 and 1954 there has been a widespread incidence of whooping cough. The majority of children who were immunised did not develop the disease, and an attempt was made to follow up and check on those children who developed whooping cough and who were known to have been immunised some time previously. It was noticeable that those children who developed the disease and who had been immunised previously tended to suffer from a much milder disease, and indeed in some cases the disease was so benign as to cause difficulty in diagnosis. In other words, the severity of whooping cough was modified by previous immunisation. Here there is a definite risk, as these mild or modified cases of the disease may be unrecognised. Whooping cough can be spread by such cases to unprotected children, causing the usual severe illness. Parents should be warned of this added danger, and should realise the urgency of having their children immunised against whooping cough as soon after the age of 4 months as possible.

In addition to the treatments given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by private doctors and at Welfare Centres during 1954:

Private Doctors.

293

Welfare Centres.

166

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table on page 38 shows the number of children absent from school on account of infectious or contagious disease.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Visiting Nurse in the Guildford Rural District during the year:—

Home Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	711
School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	73
Scarlet Fever Visits	...	...	...	...	30
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	...	57
Visits to Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	24
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	...	29
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	62
Special Home Visits	...	...	..	...	138
					—
Total					1,130
					—

	Total	nised.	immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	immunised
Albury C. of E.	65	62	3	2	1	13	93.85
Ash Common C. of E.	342	284	58	30	5	37	83.04
Ash Vale C.P.	240	206	34	14	3	37	85.83
Ash Walsh C. of E.	400	369	31	7	10	59	92.25
Ash Wyke C.P.	222	202	20	11	2	41	90.99
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec.	590	518	72	14	3	44	87.80
Chilworth C. of E.	78	73	5	2	1	10	93.59
Compton C. of E.	62	61	1	1	—	19	98.39
East Clandon C. of E.	39	35	4	2	—	3	89.74
West Clandon C. of E.	73	66	7	3	6	12	90.41
Effingham Secondary	260	231	29	3	5	19	88.85
Effingham C.P.	176	160	16	8	4	12	90.91
Holnbury St. Mary C. of E.	36	34	2	1	—	9	94.44
East Horsley C. of E.	101	95	6	1	3	17	94.06
West Horsley C. of E.	121	120	1	2	1	19	99.17
Ockham C. of E.	38	32	6	3	1	4	84.21
Peaslake C. of E.	48	37	6	—	1	8	86.05
Perry Hill, Worplesdon	172	159	13	4	2	30	92.44
Pirbright C.P.	158	147	11	2	2	31	93.04
Puttenham C. of E.	74	67	7	3	1	23	90.54
Ripley C. of E.	206	190	16	5	5	29	92.23
Seale C. of E.	67	63	4	4	1	16	94.03
Send C. of E.	245	231	14	—	4	33	94.29
Send Secondary	250	223	27	7	—	38	89.20
Shackleford C. of E.	79	64	15	3	5	14	81.01
Shalford C.P. Infants	92	80	12	3	3	26	86.96
Shalford C.P. Mixed	254	241	13	1	2	36	94.88
Shere C. of E.	188	175	13	4	6	19	93.05
Tillingbourne Secondary	252	228	24	—	3	32	90.47
Tongham C. of E.	158	149	9	4	2	28	94.30
Wood Street C.P.	155	139	16	2	8	16	89.68
Gosden House Special School	120	103	17	11	—	22	85.83
TOTALS	5,356	4,844	512	157	90	756	90.44

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				
	Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Immunised prior to 1/1/54	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1954	520	1,330	3,968 (Estimate 1954)	46.62
1953	437	1,318	3,928 (Estimate 1953)	44.68

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)					
	Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Re- Immunised 1/1/54 to 31/12/54	Immunised prior to 1/1/54 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1954	90	756	4,754	5,356 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,215 (Estimate 1954)	90.44 73.19
1953	116	1,012	4,521	5,179 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,120 (Estimate 1953)	89.53 74.44

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 11 Private Schools out of 18 circularised)		
No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
532	437	82.14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1954.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Food Poisoning	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTAL
St. Luke's Hospital	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Dorking General Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Green Lane Hospital	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Aldershot Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
At Home	13	14	—	6	82	1	9	1	126
Totals	31	22	2	7	85	4	9	1	161

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1954, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.										Cases Admitted to Hospital
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over	
Measles	31	2	22	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	18
Scarlet Fever	22	—	4	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Whooping-cough	85	8	49	21	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Dysentery	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	7	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
Polomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	9	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	161	12	77	41	12	6	2	5	2	—	4	35

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1954.

School	Scarlet Fever	Chicken-pox	Measles	German Measles	Conjunctivitis	Impetigo	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Totals
Albury C. of E....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ash Common C. of E....	1	2	—	—	—	—	22	1	26
Ash Vale County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	2	4	2	9	—	1	17	1	36
Ash Wyke County Primary ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chilworth C. of E. ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	36	—	57
Clandon, East, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Clandon, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	7
Compton C. of E. ...	9	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	17
Effingham County Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	27
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsley, East, C. of E. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Horsley, West, C. of E. ...	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ockham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peaslake C. of E. ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Pirbright County Primary ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Puttenham C. of E. ...	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
Ripley C. of E....	—	1	—	6	2	—	22	10	41
Seale C. of E. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Send C. of E. Primary ...	1	1	—	7	—	—	8	—	17
Shackleford C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	8
Shalford County Primary ...	—	6	—	1	—	4	75	1	87
Shalford Infants ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	22
Shere C. of E. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	19
Wood Street County Primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	19	80	8	24	2	6	244	75	458

CANCER.

There were 73 deaths from malignant disease during 1954. 39 male and 34 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	10-20		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1954	1953
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	1	1	8	8	16	16
Breast	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	7	7	9
Lung	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	13	1	14	10
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other	1	—	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	6	4	2	1	18	15	33	34
1954	1	—	1	4	2	3	7	5	10	8	14	1	4	2	39	34	73	—
1953	—	1	—	1	1	8	7	6	14	8	14	6	4	4	40	34	—	74

It will be seen that cancer of the lung, of which so much has been heard recently, accounted for 14 of these deaths. This does not show an increase over recent years, though the proportion of males is high: 13 to 1. The table below shows the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the last ten years.

Year.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1945	...	6	3	9
1946	...	3	3	6
1947	...	12	4	16
1948	...	11	4	15
1949	...	8	3	11
*1950	...	13	2	15
1951	...	9	3	12
1952	...	11	—	11
1953	...	10	—	10
1954	...	13	1	14

*Prior to 1950 the Registrar General's short list of causes of death did not record deaths from lung cancer separately—the information was obtained from our own records.

The following table shows the total deaths from cancer during the last sixteen years.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1939	28	37	65	1.62
1940	19	41	60	1.58
1941	30	42	72	1.75
1942	29	41	70	1.79
1943	38	55	93	2.47
1944	42	33	75	1.98
1945	41	34	75	2.35
1946	26	41	67	1.77
1947	43	33	76	1.96
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58
1951	36	40	76	1.64
1952	41	31	72	1.54
1953	40	34	74	1.55
1954	39	34	73	1.55

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register continues to increase. This is probably due to discovery of cases that would a few years ago have been missed, at any rate until the disease was advanced. Mass radiography, and more detailed examination of all contacts, leads to an increased number of notifications.

Tuberculosis is a much less crippling disease than formerly, the results of treatment are much better, and there should be fewer chronic invalids or semi-invalids resulting from the infection. The death rate has fallen at an increasing rate over the last few years. Active treatment, especially by thoracic surgery, and by new drugs, has given remarkable results, and the stay in chest hospitals is now relatively short instead of, as formerly, prolonged.

Much more home treatment is possible. These facts emphasise the need for ensuring that housing conditions of sufferers are good and healthy.

B.C.G. Vaccination. The County Council's scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of school-children commenced on 1st October. Under this scheme, vaccination is offered to every child between the ages of 13 and 14 years. It is operated through the County School Medical Service.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at 31st December for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1943	90	61	33	32	216
1944	101	70	37	60	268
1945	103	74	33	59	269
1946	113	81	41	57	292
1947	117	84	40	50	291
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324
1951	140	96	45	58	339
1952	144	102	48	65	359
1953	144	101	50	62	357
1954	148	106	49	60	363

During 1954 there were 26 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Ash & Ash Vale	...	5	Ripley	...	...	1
Chilworth	...	2	St. Martha	...	...	1
Effingham	...	2	Shalford	...	...	1
West Horsley	...	3	Send	...	...	1
Normandy	...	1	Pirbright	...	...	2
Peaslake	...	1	Wanborough	...	...	1
			Worplesdon	...	...	5

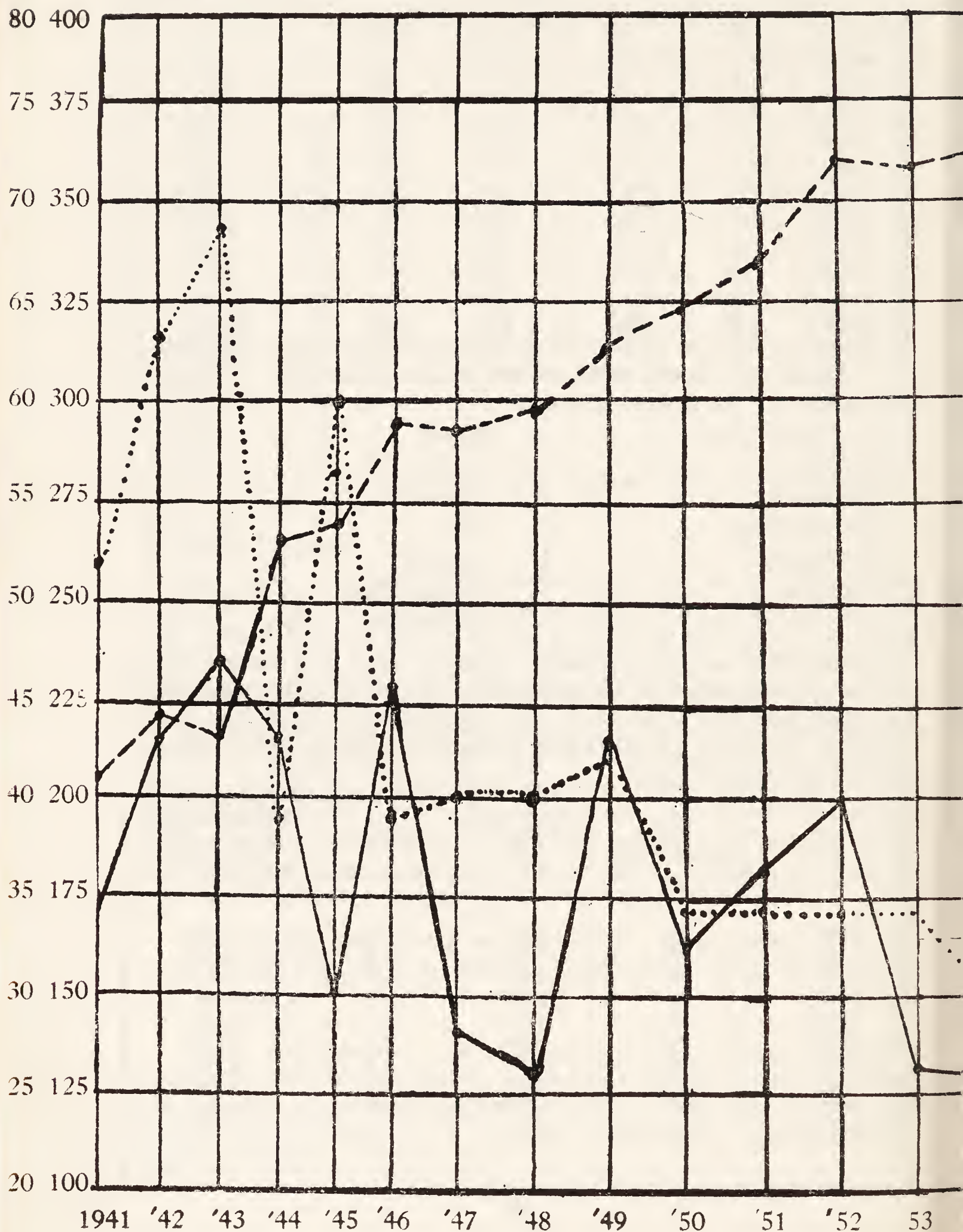
The table on page 43 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years:

Year	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1945	30	0.82	20	0.54
1946	46	1.22	9	0.24
1947	28	0.72	10	0.26
1948	26	0.63	10	0.24
1949	43	1.03	11	0.26
1950	32	0.74	7	0.16
1951	36	0.79	7	0.15
1952	40	0.84	7	0.15
1953	27	0.56	7	0.15
1954	26	0.55	5	0.11

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 80)
 Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 30)
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 400)



NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1954.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	7	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
45—55	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Unknown	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	24	20	3	3	3	2	—	—
Registrar-General's Figures ...					1	—	—	1

*26 of the cases were primary notifications, 1 posthumous notification. 23 were cases transferred into the district from elsewhere.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held only two meetings during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 23.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading):—

Invalid Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pocket Money	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rail and Bus Fares	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Assistance for Hire-purchase Payments	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Occupational Therapy Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Monetary Grants for Christmas	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other help	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Total expenditure involved by these grants was £143 2s.

The Care Committee had a balance of £43 17s. 7d. in hand at the 31st March. 1955.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 5,902, in accordance with the following table:

Water Supplies	241
Dairy Premises	168
Milk Sampling	267
Ice-cream Sampling	272
Ice-cream Premises	117
Food Premises. Restaurants	92
Bakehouses	6
Licensed Premises	3
Butcher's Shops and Stalls	77
Fishmongers	5
Grocers	44
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards	57
Infectious Disease	15
Housing Visits (all purposes) :	
Inspections	274
Re-inspections	804
Other Visits	309
Tents, Vans and Sheds	985
Drainage	1,154
Stables and Piggeries	57
Factories	55
Workplaces	3
Pest Control	127
Schools	2
Other Sanitary Visits	766
Smoke Observations	2
<hr/>	
Total ...	5,902
<hr/>	

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	18
Preliminary Notices Served:				
Domestic Premises	...	...	...	108
Factories	...	...	...	3
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	4
Piggeries, Poultry Premises	...	...	...	5
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	—
Cafes, Food Premises	...	...	...	6
Shops	...	...	...	7
Caravans	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses, Knackers Premises	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3
Total				139
Statutory Notices Complied With	...	...	...	22
Preliminary Notices Complied With	...	...	...	227
Total				249

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS.

(a) MILK SUPPLIES.

(i)	Number of Registered Dairy Premises	...	16
	Number of Registered Distributors	...	25
	Number of Registered Distributors (Premises in Other Areas)	...	17
(ii)	Licences for the Sale of milk under Special Designation were granted as follows:		

Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	17
Pasteurised	...	...	...	18
Sterilised	...	...	...	15
Total				50

Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	13
Sterilised	...	...	...	5
Total				32

(iii) Milk Pasteurisation.

(a) Samples of milk have been taken in accordance with the provisions of The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53; the pasteurising plants have been the subject of routine inspections, the Sanitary Inspectors acting as heretofore as agents for the Surrey County Council. During the major part of the year two pasteurising plants were in operation, one being of the batch holder type and the other a high temperature short time plant. Routine checks to ensure the efficiency of the instruments provided on each plant were carried out, using N.P.L. certified check thermometers. Samples have again been taken each week alternately from the plants and roundsmen.

(b) Consequent on the operation of The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1953, setting the 1st October, 1954, as the date by which all pasteurised milk had to be sold in containers with overlapping caps or covers, the holder plant which was bottling with a cardboard disc insert cap was closed down, the Dairy concerned drawing milk already bottled from a central dairy.

(iv) The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954.

This Order, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1954, makes it compulsory to use a special designation in accordance with Section 19 (1) of The Food and Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, in relation to the retail sale of milk throughout the specified area, which includes the Council's area.

In fact the operation of the Order meant little change as there was no major Distributor selling milk not under special designation.

(v) Milk Sampling.

Of 253 samples taken during the year, 102 were of raw milk taken for biological examination from licensed pasteurising establishments prior to pasteurisation.

109 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and submitted to the phosphatase test; in one case only a sample did not satisfy the Analyst, subsequent samples, however, were shewn to be satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLING, 1954—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Type of Milk	Total samples taken	METHYLENE BLUE TEST			BIOLOG. EXAM.		PHOSP. TEST		TURBIDITY TEST	
		Satis.	Failed	Test Not done temp. over 65 deg.	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	43	2	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	34	34	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Pasteurised	109	103	6	—	1	—	108	1	—	—
Ordinary	60	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
TOTALS	253	139	6	—	103	—	142	1	7	—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	21	9	26	87	43
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	3	3
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	9.5%	—	—	3.4%	6.9%
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	4.7%	—	—	—	2.3%

The following quantities of foodstuff were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:

						cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Fresh Pork	...	...	...	...	...		1	11	0
Fresh Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	0
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...			12	0
Tinned Meat (including Corned Beef)	...	...	...	...	...		1	7	4
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...			11	0
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...			16	0
Fresh Fish	...	...	...	...	...			5	0
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...		1	19	0
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	0	0
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...			10	0
						9	3	15	4

WATER SUPPLIES.

Throughout the year a total of 123 bacteriological and 23 chemical samples of water were taken from the following supplies serving the district:

Guildford, Godalming and District
 Water Board.
 Mid-Wessex Water Company.
 Wey Valley Water Company.
 Woking Water Company.
 East Surrey Water Company.
 Albury Estate Private Supply.
 Wanborough and City Estates
 Private Supply.
 Eastbury Manor Private Supply.
 Loseley Estate Private Supply.

Generally a high standard of purity continued to be maintained in all public supplies throughout the year. The smaller private Estate supplies do, however, give rise to concern from time to time on account of the variations in quality of water delivered and the ability, in the case of the Albury Supply, to maintain an adequate delivery to householders at some points.

Two samples from a private shallow well and a roof water storage tank were taken following complaint and the Analyst reported in each case that the supply was unsatisfactory. No alternative main supplies were available in these cases.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.

Licences granted to erect or station and use movable dwellings ...	15
Licences granted to use land as a site for movable dwellings ...	1

(b) Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

Continuous effort was made throughout the year to enforce the Orders made under the Act prohibiting the use of land as sites for movable dwellings at The Bogs and The Quadrant, Ash Vale; Home Farm Estate and Effingham Common, Effingham. The stationing of movable dwellings on The Quadrant continued in some degree throughout the year, despite the fact that on thirteen occasions proceedings were taken, resulting in fines being imposed on the offenders. The sites tended to be re-occupied by the same families and at one stage there was a collection of eight of these undesirable encampments.

It does seem that until the land at The Quadrant is redeveloped for housing or some other purpose, which with the newly laid main sewer available may well now be a practical possibility, the problem of the itinerant dweller will persist in this area despite the efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors under the Act.

The one family occupying a site at The Bogs, Ash Vale, has now been rehoused by the Council. This area remained completely clear for the major part of the year. On one occasion proceedings were instituted, resulting in the imposition of a fine on the offender.

There was no contravention of the respective Order relating to the Home Farm Estate and Effingham Common, Effingham, the areas remaining clear throughout the year.

The Bogs and The Qudrant—1954.

The Quadrant.

No. of prosecutions taken	...	...	...	13
No. of new offenders	...	...	...	5
No. of families rehoused	...	...	...	Nil
Maximum number of vans on site at any one time	...	...	...	8

The Bogs.

No. of prosecutions taken	...	...	...	1
No. of new offenders	...	...	...	3
No. of families rehoused	...	...	...	1
No. of vans on site since one family rehoused				Nil

Report on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, in connection with Factories.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	139	58	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	142	58	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	6	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	8	—	3	—

*Electrical stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.

Slaughterhouses.

Consequent on the impending repeal of The Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, which would enable private slaughterhouses to re-open, it became necessary for the Council to consider, in the light of local conditions, what action should be taken to meet best the requirements of the population for fresh butchers' meat.

The District had been served for its fresh meat for the whole of the war period and subsequent year by the Ministry's central slaughtering premises within the Borough and later by the modern abattoir constructed within the Borough on the fringe of the Rural District. In 1939 there had been no less than thirteen small and diverse slaughterhouses scattered throughout the District and it was evident that unless the Council took the opportunity presented by the decline in the use of these premises during the prohibition period, the killing of animals for human consumption would quickly revert to the pre-war practice with all the well-known objections and annoyances inherent in the type of business.

Unfortunately there was little real guidance to be had at the beginning of 1954 on Central Government policy and it was necessary for the Council to proceed independently in the light of the known recommendations and legal position at that time. It was recognised that the Central facilities provided in the new abattoir were the most desirable arrangement that could meet the need of the District, and the Council felt concerned primarily to see that the facilities offered were satisfactory both to the meat traders and for security of supply to the population of the Rural area to be served.

Consequent on the coming into effect of The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, the Council were able to give effect to their decision already taken in principle and pass a resolution closing all slaughterhouses in the Rural District. This the Council did on the 29th July, 1954 and, following an enquiry on the 27th October, 1954, when objectors were heard, the Minister's confirmation was received with effect from the 21st March, 1955.

One slaughterhouse was used to some extent in the interim period necessitating visits by the Sanitary Inspectors in some cases after midnight for the purposes of meat inspection.

Licensing.

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as slaughterhouses for the year 1954:

East Horsley	1
--------------	-----	-----	---

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as knackers yards for the year 1954:

Artington	...	...	...	1
Ash	...	...	...	2

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 — RODENT CONTROL.

The number of complaints received of rat or mouse infestation during the year was 203, which, with survey inspections, gave a total of 464 premises visited, of which 256 required treatment. Infestation by rats during the year generally appeared to be less severe than heretofore.

Routine inspection and treatment of the Council's refuse tips and other premises was continued throughout the year resulting in infestation being kept to a minimum.

In dealing with agricultural holdings, close co-operation has been maintained with the Surrey County Agricultural Executive Committee's Pest Control Department.

The Council were without an Operative for a period of five months and temporary arrangements for servicing were made with the Surrey County Agricultural Executive Committee during this period.

The Council continues to provide free treatment for domestic premises, while the cost of any treatment on commercial premises is fully recovered.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) House Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of house refuse continues to be made fortnightly throughout all Parishes in the district, and although at times some difficulty was experienced due to shortage of labour, at no time was there failure in the Service.

To meet the growth of population consequent on the development in the district, a larger capacity vehicle was put into operation in the Ash Parish. There continues to be a steady rise in the volume of refuse to be cleared which is making the work arduous and accentuating the labour problem.

Disposal continues to be to Stonebridge Tip in Shalford Parish, at the Parish land at Ash and Staple Lane, Shere, in each case by the tipping of refuse and covering with inert refuse excavated on the site. There was no major problem in the year.

(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.

Twice weekly collection of night soil continues to be carried out in the Parishes of St. Martha, Albury, Shalford, Ash and Tongham area of Seale from 827 premises; a further 114 premises are cleared once weekly in the Ash Green area.

All night soil is disposed of by tipping to main sewers.

In the Tongham area 33 premises were converted from pail closet to flush drainage consequent on connection to the new sewers.

The Council gave consideration to the desirability of extending the Night Soil Collection Service: instructions were given for a scheme to be prepared and an order was placed for a vehicle to carry out the work. This scheme will provide in the coming year for twice weekly collection from some 600 additional premises scattered over ten Parishes.

(c) Cleansing of Cesspools.

The Council continued to carry out the emptying of cesspools in accordance with their undertaking, free of charge, not more often than once in every three months on a request being made for the execution of the work.

Consequent on the growth in the demand for the Service, the Council decided to provide an additional vehicle and ten 800-gallon vacuum tank vehicles are now operated.

A total of 8,897 requests for cesspool emptying was received in the year: 8,766 cesspools were emptied involving the removal and cartage to disposal points of 18,150 loads of sewage.

Disposal of 11,189 loads of sewage was to main sewers, the remainder being deposited on farm land by agreement, or at Elm Hill Tip on land rented by the Council where sewage is lagooned. It is found increasingly difficult to dispose of sewage elsewhere than to main sewers consequent on complaint.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

